

# Daily Empire.

HUBBARD & BRO., Editors.  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1863.

**THE DOCTRINES WE ADVOCATE.**

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most intelligent administration for our domestic interests, and the sacred bulwarks against all rapacious combinations."

"The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people."

"A mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are loosed by the sword of revolution, where peaceful remedies are unprovided."

"A spirit of acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, and firmness in the right resolutions, from which it is agreed not to force, the vital principle and claimed parent of despotism."

"A well disciplined militia, our best reliance for peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them."

"The supremacy of the civil over the military authority, economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."

"The honest payment of our debts, and sacred protection of the public faith."

"The maintenance of agriculture, and of manufactures as its handmaid."

"The diffusion of information, and arrangement of all almost at the bar of public reason."

"Freedom of religion."

"Freedom of the press."

"The right of person under the protection of the law."

"And trial by juries impartially selected."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

## A Farewell Word.

The EMPIRE having passed into the hands of the Messrs. HUBBARDS, of the *Logan County Gazette*, my connection with the paper terminated with the last issue. In thus announcing the severance of the ties which have for over two years existed between the readers of the EMPIRE and myself, I shall say but little. How I have filled the onerous and responsible position, is for its readers to determine. I have endeavored to do my duty; if I have been guilty of shortcomings or errors, they were of the head, not of the heart. Actuated solely by conviction of right, and a desire to advance the principles of that party upon the triumph of which hangs the last hope of Peace, Union and Constitutional Liberty in this country, I have now, in resigning the editorial control of the EMPIRE, no recantations to make, nothing to take back. Nothing has been said through its columns, which, under the same circumstances, would not be again uttered.

My intercourse with the people of this city and county has been very pleasant, and the many friendships formed in their midst shall be cherished while life lasts.—

Take the smelting, they shall ever green be.

It is unnecessary to introduce to the readers of the EMPIRE the gentlemen who succeed me, and who will hereafter control it.

Their reputation for ability is known all over the country through the columns of that able and racy paper the *Logan Gazette*. They are gentlemen in every sense of the word, and their Democracy is beyond cavil. Under their control and management, the EMPIRE cannot fail to command itself to the patronage of the Democracy, not only in this county, but throughout the State, and will take rank along with the leading papers in the country.

For the prosperity of the EMPIRE my best wishes shall ever go forth, and to each and every reader I say: Good-Bye!

"Here's a sight to those who love me,

And a smile to those who hate me;

And whatever sky's above me,

Here's a heart for every fate."

W. T. LOGAN.

## To the Patrons of the Empire.

In taking charge of the EMPIRE, we simply undertake to conduct a Democratic paper, and very few words of explication are necessary. We assume, as our own, and shall advocate the principles and ideas of the last canvass in Ohio, without qualification, or modification of any sort. We believe that it was right, and in every sense expedient, to put Mr. VALLANDIGHAM at the head of the ticket; and to make his cause the cause of the Democracy, until restitution be made for the atrocious wrong which he has suffered, and is suffering; because until this is effected, the Constitution and laws, as well as the sacred liberties of the people, outraged and violated in his person, cannot be vindicated or restored.

The EMPIRE will insist at all times most strenuously for the Supremacy of the Law. We shall admit of no simulated necessity for its violation, in any emergency, either by the President himself, or by any of his subordinates. We hold paramount to all things else, the principle that Law must Govern. This principle must not be sacrificed, though it shall be assumed that a particular evil may thereby be remedied or avoided. Better suffer any such particular ill, than encounter the measureless disaster which must flow to every interest of the people, in every relation, if once it be admitted as a principle, that our rulers may govern without law. Government without law is Despotism—Despotism without limit or control. It is a scourge of every right of the people, whether social, political or religious; whether it relate to life, liberty or property.

This paper will maintain that whatever we possess that is valuable to us as a people; whatever of political or patriotic concern that is worth living or dying for; is in the ORGANIC LAW. All that we have enjoyed of wise government, of national prosperity, of individual security, of social, political, or religious privilege, is but the development and outgrowth of that precious charter, made by the People and the States, and inscribed by its makers, "The Supreme Law." Are we asked to abandon such a system as this, to accept in its stead, the caprices and whims of factious and usurpers? Of whomsoever, in a word, shall by force or fraud obtain possession of the Government? Do we emulate the iron rule of Austria or the anarchical career of Mexico?

A paper, steadily adhering to the creed which we have avowed, can never incur the imputation of a want of patriotic devotion to the Government, however "disloyal" it may seem to usurpers, and to the millions of usurpers. The EMPIRE will ever be ready to vindicate its patriotism. Those who prefer "loyalty" to patriotism—a devotion to men, instead of adherence to law—will do well to subscribe for some other paper.

We dissent wholly from the policy of the party in power: Its unconstitutional and merciless conscription, its enormous and unnecessary taxation, its arbitrary and tyrannical persecution of citizens, its vaporous and ruinous system of finance, not less than from the illegal and cruel confiscation enactment, the edict of Abolition, the diabolical clamor for extermination, the abominable ideas of the Whiting letter, and the Jacobinical measures generally, of the Radicalism now predominant in the administration of the Government.

For the remedy of existing evils, and the prevention of others which seem imminent, we look to the returning reason of the people, made operative by peaceful and legal means, through the instrumentality of the ballot, the enactments of Legislative assemblies, and the adjudication of courts.

In conclusion: we come to Dayton in the expectation and hope of making it our permanent home. We shall labor, zealously and faithfully in our sphere, to promote the local interests of the city and of the people with whom our lot is cast.

HUBBARD & BROTHER.

## Fernando Wood's Proposition.

The Louisville Democrat makes the following comments upon Fernando Wood's peace proposition:

We see that Fernando Wood has made a move to see if peace commissioner's don't do something for a restoration. It is ominous that the proposition was laid on the table by a majority of eight. A change of five votes would have carried it. In peace prepare for war, is a good maxim. In war, prepare for peace, is equally good. It may be charged that this will encourage the rebels. If it does, it will be their own fault. All北方 people who look on this contest will regard this movement as praiseworthy. It places the Government in a favorable light before the world and before its own people. Sooner or later such a proposition will carry, and it will end in Union of these States. Magnanimity and concession will enlist the sympathies of the world, and will find a response in the hearts of the masses who feel no interest except in the restoration of the Union. Perhaps the time has not come yet for wisdom and moderation, but the time will come.

Given under my hand and Great Seal of our noble fraternity this Seventeenth day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-three.

## (For the Empire.) Lincoln's Message and Proclamation.

Mr. KETCHEN: I have carefully read the Message and Proclamation, and being a man of some importance (in my own estimation,) I will give my views on these extraordinary State papers,—and as old Abe is an old brother of mine, and

Whereas, He clothed rail-mauling, and consequently wood chopping, with respectability, by making said vocation his hobby, to ride into the chair of Washington and his peers, and

Whereas, I also would prefer twenty-five thousand dollars a year to my present voice, and

Whereas, I also possess a considerable amount of conceit, of my own individual greatness, and

Whereas, I am also looking up to the time when my reputation as a rail splitter and wood chopper will carry me to the Presidential chair, and

From the Hillsboro (O.) Gazette.

occurals were immured in Government buildings, many driven from their homes, many incited by Abolitionists, and prevented from voting; although the elections in these States were glaring frauds and mischievous mockeries, corrections, instead of amonies, though all the means and appliances to test the Administration had been used to prevent Democrats from voting, the fact is apparent and significant that the Democrats of the Northern States, cast at the recent elections one hundred thousand more votes than were cast for Douglass in all the States in 1860.

Let the Democracy then "light fire," Only by doing so can victory be gained. But if it is not gained, if the star of that madness which rules the hour shall still remain in the ascendant, two millions of united conservatives may have the proud consciousness of knowing that their combined influence at the ballot box can keep the old ship of State away from the breakers on which Abolitionists are madly driving it, until Democracy takes the helm, and then all will be right.

From the Hillsboro (O.) Gazette.

## Pence the Policy of the Democracy—Pence the Policy of the Republic.

As far as the influence of the *Gazette* shall extend, we wish to inculcate into, and establish the Democratic party, on a Peace platform. Acting and practising Democratic principles purely, there is no other position to occupy. To take a position that falls below this, is a sacrifice of principles to policy, or in compromise to abolition fanaticism. Clearly, the faith of the Fathers is right. Shall we abandon them and seek power by pandering to a fatal coercive policy?

\* \* \* In other years champions of State Rights and Constitutional guarantees, shall we cowardly countenance, and despise, forsaking it is the popular rage? The Democracy know, that war on the States by the Federal Government is disunion, *per se*. They always held a State Sovereign and Independent on all questions involving national existence, of which the States themselves, are sole arbitiators: that the only means of perpetuating the Union of these is, so to administer the Federal powers as to render the Union desirable. That war on a State could not restore it to the fold again; that *force* is the only power to be successfully applied.

\* \* \* These truths were demonstrated for seven years, and are self-evident in the light of present and past experience. This is the true theory of the Republic. Administered on any other theory it is destructive of not only succeeding States, but of the whole Republic. Democrats all know this and acknowledge it. No Democrat contends this is a just or a safe war.

All agree, it is destroying the Republic and will, if prosecuted long enough, render reconstruction even under Democratic auspices impossible. Why then not honestly, openly and earnestly, tell the people we are opposed to this or any other war on the States? The sooner it is stopped the better. We are in favor of Peace—We want the Democratic party to put on a peace footing in 1864. We want no one who has had anything to do in prosecuting this war on the States, as a candidate in the Democratic ticket. We ask no votes on the ground of "prosecuting the war on Democratic principles." We want no McClellan as a candidate for the Presidency.

We would have a sound States-Rights Peace man who is opposed, from constitutional principles, to a coercive war on the States. This is the only true position the Democracy can occupy. It is the only one upon which they can ever be successful. A direct peace party is the only one that can compete successfully with the Abolition war party. If the Democracy wish to be successful let them manfully maintain Democratic principles. We care not how often or how many Generals are put on the Democratic ticket, they will invariably and deservedly be beaten. We consider the war profane and impious, and to prosecute it is a sin against God.

We would rather vote for an Abolitionist, than a Democrat who professes to be in favor of making war on the States. So would the people. However loud the war professions supporting the war, libels on Democracy. A Democratic war ticket is no better than an Abolition war ticket. They are both enemies to the Republic.

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The above pretended quotation is a falsehood intended to deceive and gull the people. There is no such sentence either in the Message or in the proclamation appended to it. If there had been, it would be worthy to be written in letters of gold and inscribed upon every flag and banner carried by our troops. It would be more potent in restoring Peace and Union than all the musket and cannon balls in Christendom. But the radical Jacobins, plotting in secret for the overthrow of the Union, would not permit Mr. Lincoln to make such a proclamation. He was allowed to prescribe an oath of fealty to the Constitution and the Union, coupled with an oath of fealty to the Radical Abolition policy.

The two were joined together so as to make but one oath, and to forestall any inquest of the Senate. The Radical Abolitionists, as with one voice, declared that the "stand firm" was the only oath that could be taken by the members of the Senate. The Radical Abolitionists, as with one voice, declared that the "stand firm" was the only oath that could be taken by the members of the Senate.

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